GREEKS LAND IN CRETE. SO ALSO DO FOREIGN MARINES reply. This request having been granted M.

DETACHMENTS FROM THE WARSHIPS TAKE POSSESSION OF CRE-

TAN TOWNS.

THE GREEK COMMANDER OF THE "CORPS OF OC-CUPATION" DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE TURKS-FIGHTING AT CANEA CON-

TINUES-A SCHEME OF AUTONOMY

FOR THE ISLAND UNDER THE JOINT RULE OF THE POWERS

Athens, Feb. 15.-Advices received here from the island of Crete announce that the "Corps of Occupation," consisting of infantry, artillery and engineers, and numbering 1,500 men, which embarked at Piraeus yesterday, have landed at Platanias, fourteen kilometres west of Canea. The warships of the Powers, these advices also

ments at Retimo, Heraklion and Canea. When the announcement was made here that the "Corps of Occupation," under command of Colonel Vassos, chief aide-de-camp to King George, had landed in Crete demonstrations of wildest joy were indulged in by the populace.

state, had previously landed strong detach-

A dispatch from Canca states that Colonel Vassos has issued a proclamation to the Cretans and has demanded that the Turks surrender.

Canea, Crete, Feb. 15 .- One hundred men each from the Russian, French, British and Italian feets at Canea, and fifty Austrians, have been landed, under command of an Italian officer, and have occupied the city, the Turkish officials having given their assent to the step. The flags of the nations represented by the occupying force have been hoisted upon the ramparts of the fortress.

The commanders of the British and other foreign warships stationed here have informed Prince George, commanding the Greek torpedo fetilla, that they have received orders to prevent the occupation of the island of Crete by Greece, and, if necessary, to use force to carry

out these instructions. The Greek flotilla is lying at anchor outside of the cordon which has been formed by the warships of the Powers, and will not be permitted to come any nearer. The foreign warships are practically blockading Retimo and Canea.

The reports that the Greek flotilla landed large quantities of arms, ammunition, etc., intended for the use of the insurgents, during the night of February 12 or at any subsequent time are absolutely untrue. The number of insurgents who are gathered around Canea is estimated at

12,000. They have only one field gun. The Turks, under cover of four of the guns of the fortress, made a sortie on Saturday upon the Halepla quarter of the town, where a hot fight ensued, resulting in the Turks being driven back by the Christians and compelled to re-

tire to the fortress After nightfall a force of 1,700 Moslems, regulars and volunteers, made another sortie, which was stoutly opposed by the Christians. The fighting which ensued was of a most desperate character, and the losses on both sides were heavy. The Mosms finally returned to the fortress.

London, Feb. 15 .- "The Daily Chronicle" will -morrow publish a dispatch from Brussels saying it is reported there that the Greek Government have purchased 100,000 rifles at Liege.

"The Standard" will to-morrow print a dispatch from its Athens correspondent saying hat the Powers have decided to supervise the execution of a new charter for Crete, the chief feature of which is the autonomy of the island under the joint rules of the Powers. "The Standard's" correspondent further says that he has been assured by a Greek official of high position that Emperor William of Germany used his influence largely to effect this solution of the matter, which is hailed with delight, and the crisis

The representatives of the Powers accredited to Greece held two meetings yesterday, their conferences taking place at the French Legation. At the second meeting, which was held in the evening, it was agreed that the Powers, through their Ministers at Athens, should protest against Greek intervention in Crete, and as a result of this decision the French Minister, M. Bouree, waited upon M. Delyannis, the Greek Premier, and intimated to him that the Powers had determined to take decisive steps, even resorting to arms, to prevent Greece from taking further hostile action in Crete. M. Bouree, as the spokesman of the representatives of the Powers, advised the immediate recall of the Greek fictilla from Crete, and at the same time promised that the Powers would take into consideration the claims of Greece in Crete and the question of a union of Crete with Greece.

Premier Delyannis asked for time in which to reply to the representations made by M. Bouree, which request was granted.

The military reserve forces are responding with great unanimity to the Government's summens and are flocking to the military depots in large numbers. The military bureaus report that the list of the reserves will be made up within two days.

"The Times" will publish to-morrow a dis-Patch from Canea giving details of the landing from the foreign warships of the force which occupied Canea. The debarkation of the men took place in the afternoon under the direction of the Italian Admiral, who is the senior commander. The weather was brilliant, and the men in their different uniforms made a pieturesque scene. The quays were crowded with curious spectators, but not the least demonstration of hostility was made. The Mahometan population are evidently pleased with the action of the Powers in occupying the city. A small fanatical minority alone exhibited any signs of discontent.

Mushavir Ismail Bey, to whom was delegated by Georgi Berovitch Pacha, the Christian Govemor of Crete, the powers of government, has addressed a note to the commanders of the foreign fleets, gladly accepting the occupation of Crete and expressing hope that Heraklion, Retimo, Kisamo, Selino and other cities and towns in the island will also be occupied by the Powers. Other prominent residents begged

that the occupation be extended over the entire island. No information, the dispatch says, can be obained regarding the movements of the Greek orce under Colonel Vassos, which effected a anding at Platanias. Fighting is reported to

tave taken place in the vicinity of Heraklion during the afternoon and three Mahometan vilages were burned. Berlin, Feb. 15.—The many rumors concerning

that actually occurred in Athens as a result of letwo conferences of the diplomatic representatres of the Powers yesterday, and the subsethen representation of the conclusions arrived the by the conference to Premier Delyannis, M. ires, the French Minister, being the spokesan of the diplomats, have been set at rest by emi-official statement which was given out to-day. According to this statement, M. yannis, upon being formally informed of the wayannis, upon being formally informatice was

which Greece has taken in Crete, asked that time be allowed in which to consider and formulate a Delyannis to-day communicated to the diplomats

through Mr. Bouree an answer to their protest. The Greek Premier, after a brief review of the situation, declares without qualification that it is the purpose of Greece to occupy Crete. In view of this defiant attitude of the Hellenic Kingdom, the German Government will consider that it is no longer consonant with dignity to proceed further in the paths of diplomacy at Athens, and after having communicated this conclusion to the Governments of the other

Powers, will instruct the commander of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta to proceed to Canea and join the associated fleets off the Cretan coast in preventing any hostile action on the part of Greece, and co-operate with them in restoring order in the island. According to the semi-official statement, this decision on the part of Germany is final.

Vienna, Feb. 15.-The "Frendenblatt," a semiofficial organ, says that the Powers have agreed upon the occupation of the Cretan towns o Canea. Retino and Candia by their warships and other forces, and have also agreed to insist upon the withdrawal of the Greek torpedo flotilla from Cretan waters. The Government of Greece, the paper adds, has been informed of this decision of the Powers.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

GREECE'S ACTION IN CRETE ILL-ADVISED, SAYS LORD SALISBURY-THE POWERS IN ACCORD.

Greece in sending a torpedo flotilla and transport ships with troops to that island came up in the House of Lords to-day, when Lord Salisbury declared that reforms for the island of Crete had been arranged and were already being put into effect when Greece intervened. The Powers, the Premier said, were unanimous in regarding the action of Greece as ill-advised, to say the least, and had lost no time in expressing this opinion in language of the most earnest and unmistakable character to the Greek Government. The Government of Great Britain, Lord Salisbury declared, remained in complete accord

for thinking that they would depart from the

policy which they had hitherto pursued. George N. Curzon Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons to-day, in reply to questions regarding the exact situation in Crete, that the Powers were taking every step that was possible for them to take advantage of to the end of checking the disorders in that island. All of the foreign consuls in Crete, he added, were under instructions to co-operate in the direction of restoring order. Mr. Curzon, answering further questions, said that the Government had absolutely no information that the Mussulmans in Crete were exposed to massacre at the hands of

Replying to requests for information as to the course to be taken by the British naval vessels in Cretan waters, Mr. Curzon said that the British naval officers had been instructed to take no isolated action in Crete under any circumstances, Mr. Curzon declined to make any statement as to the nature or purport of the correspondence which had passed between the Powers concerning the Cretan situation, and the position of the Powers in regard thereto.

SECRETS NOT FRANCE'S ALONE. REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT CRETE VOTED DOWN IN PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 15.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an inquiry by M. Jaures regarding the situation in Crete, said that the status of affairs in that island was such as to render a public explanation impossible

M. Jaures expressed his dissatisfaction with the reply of the Foreign Minister to his request for information and demanded that the Cretan affair be discussed at once by the Chamber. Thereupon M. Meline, the Premier, declared that Thereupon M. arminossible, as the discussion de-manded would make necessary the divulging of secrets which were not France's alone, and demanded that the consideration of the matter and this course was adopted by a

GRAECO-AMERICANS EXCITED. A NUMBER PREPARING TO SAIL FOR HOME TO EN-LIST-THEIR CONSUL ON THE SITUATION --WHEAT PRICES RAISED BY THE

DISTURBANCE. The Greeks in this country, and especially in New-York and Chicago, are intensely excited over the prospect of a Graeco-Turkish war, and most of them are ready to contribute every cent of their savings and their lives, if necessary, for the, to them, right cous cause of driving the hated Turk forever from island of Crete. Evidences of this enthusiasm have already taken practical form both here and in Chicago in the expressed determination of Greeks in both cities to sail at once for Greece in order to be on hand for enlistment in the army should war be actually declared.

There are fifteen hundred to two thousand Greeks in the two cities. Many of those in this city are engaged in the flower trade, and the savings of moof those who may sail for home will be consumed by the trip. It is said that some twenty-two will sai by the Red Star Line steamship Westernland tomorrow, while another detachment will go out on Saturday. By that time Greeks from Chicago intending to sail will have arrived here to swell the numbers of those who go to enlist.

John J. Vlasta, Editor of "The Atalantis," the only Greeian newspaper published in this country, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter: "If there be with Turkey it will be carried into Macedonia and Asia Minor. Every Greek in the world, where ever he be, stands ready to help. Contributions to the cause are being made by Greeks all over the world, and the repository for them is the Anglo-Egyptian Bank of London. The Orient Lodge of Free Masons in Athens has appealed to all natio for contributions toward the relief of the Greeks who have been driven from their homes in Crete They are crowding into Athens in such numbers that they cannot be provided for, and their ion is terrible. The Hetairia, a patriotic society formed by Greeks abroad years ago, will now prove

formed by Greeks abroad years ago, will now prove of immense value to Greece." Mr. Vlasta is receiving contributions from all over the country to be put to the best uses. A check for \$110 reached him yesterday from Arizona.

D. N. Botassi, the Greek Cunsul to the port of New-York, was attending to his duties as usual yesterday, and was busy answering inquiries made by a number of his countrymen who came to his office. Speaking of the commercial relations between Greece and other countries, he said: "Greece has not declared war on Turkey yet, and even if she did I don't think it would disturb our commercial relations with other countries. Turkey's fleat is not large enough to blockade our ports and stop commerce. Turkey's army is strong, but her navy is weak. The army of invasion, in case of a war, would probably pass through Macedonia into Thessaly. Macedonia is nominally under Turkish rule, but the most of the inhabitants are Greeks and Christians. In Thessaly the Greeks would have many natural advantages, as the land is hilly. Therefore the Turkish army would have a large contract on hand in trying to invade Greece by land. I think that eventually Crete will be added to Greece.

The trouble between Greece and Turkey over

land. I think that eventually Crete will be added to Greece.

The trouble between Greece and Turkey over Crete caused a free selling of stocks in the early trading in the New-York stock market yesterday. The declines from the closing prices of Saturday for some of the leading stocks were Atchison common, \(^1_4\) per cent; Atchison preferred, \(^1_4\) per cent; Burlington and Quincy, \(^1_5\); Louisville and Nashville, \(^1_5\); Manhattan, \(^1_4\); Missouri Pacific, \(^1_5\); New-York Central, \(^1_5\); Northern Pacific common, \(^1_5\); New-York Central, \(^1_5\); Northern Pacific common, \(^1_5\); New-York Central, \(^1_5\); Northern Pacific common, \(^1_5\); Northern Pacific preferred, \(^1_5\); Western Union, \(^1_4\), Before the day was over a recovery took place, and final prices for most of the active stocks were equal to or better than those of Saturday.

than those of Saturday.

Wheat was lifted up by the Cretan disturbance. The high price for the May option was 81%, which was % above the close on Saturday. The high price for the July option was 78%, which was 3% above Saturday's close. Cotton, which in the nature of things should have

put in the form of a protest against the action | fallen, advanced, and closed at the highest prices of the day. The gain was it points.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGES DEPRESSED. London, Feb. 15.-The Stock Exchange was disorganized throughout the day and closed heavy though prices were generally above the lowest fig ures of the day. Consols showed a decline on the day of %, and Turkish securities fell 1½ to 2, Italiene ½, and Ottoman Bank shares ½.

Advices from Paris, Berlin and Havana show that a semi-panic prevailed on the Bourses in those cities.

PATRIOTIC GREEKS OF CHICAGO. Chicago, Feb. 15.-The Greek colony in Chicago was greatly excited last evening over the news of the acts of war against Turkey by their mother country. Those people all say that if there is a var they will hurry back to Greece to take up arms for the land they have left, but have not ceased to love. There are now about 2,000 native-board Greeks in Chicago. Among those who could be seen last evening after the cable dispatches announcing the firing on the Turkish flag by the Greeks had been received, there was no difference of opinion. Should affairs continue to assume a more serious aspect, there is no doubt that a regiment of fighting men will be enlisted in this city.

WEYLER'S FIAT MONEY DECREES.

RIGOROUS MEASURES TO MAKE SCRIP

CIRCULATE AT PAR WITH SILVER. Havana, Feb. 15.-General Aldays, with the columns of Spanish troops, has entered the town of Siguanca in the Province of Santa Clara, defeating the insurgent forces which were entrenched there and pursuing them to the Niguendo Hills

Captain-General Weyler recently announced his intention of closing all the exchange booths London, Feb. 15 .- The matter of the disorders and prohibiting the exchange of scrip for coin, in Crete and the independent action taken by and also his determination to banish all persons found guilty of speculating in coin and scrip to the island of Fernando Po.

The "Official Gazette" to-morrow will publish two decrees, the first of which provides for making compulsory the circulation of scrip at par with silver; for the trial of depreciators of paper money upon charges of being in league with the rebels, and for the sending of an order to the American Bank Note Company of New-York for the printing of fractional currency, which order is to be immediately executed. The second decree provides regulations for the sale of lottery tickets.

with the other Powers, and there was no ground José Gonzalez Laserada will be executed tomorrow for the "crime of rebellion and sedi-

Honore Laine, a Frenchman, who was arrested some time ago upon a political charge,

A party of rebels to-day opened fire upon Valladares, in Santa Clara Province, killing Lieutenant Mata, of the Spanish Army Acting under orders from Captain-General Weyler, two gambling houses have been closed and their proprietors have been sentenced to mprisonment and to pay a fine of \$500 each. It is announced that Captain-General We It is announced that Captain-General Weyler has expressed himself as satisfied with the

operations of the Spanish forces in Cuba, is also stated that he favors the cultivation tobacco instead of sugar cane in the island. Colonels Pintos and Lara, while reconnoiter ing in the vicinity of Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, had an engagement with a band of insurgents, in which twenty-two of the rebels The Spanish losses consisted of were killed.

London, Feb. 15.-"The Times" publishes a Madrid dispatch, saying the papers there announce that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of nounce that the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received from Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to the United States, a telegram stating that President Cleve-land, Secretary of State Olney, and all of the other principal public men of the United States regard the reforms for Cuba recently adopted by the Spanish Government as ample.

Minister de Lome, the dispatch says, added

that the Cuban question may be considered as dead so far as the United States Congress and public opinion are concerned. President-elect McKinley is also believed to regard the reforms Times" dispatch adds that the Govern-

or less correct.

LIBERALS SUFFER A LOSS.

THEY PLECT A SUCCESSOR TO SIR GEORGE O. TREVELYAN BY A REDUCED MAJORITY.

Glasgow, Feb. 15.-The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Bridgeton D vision of Glasgow, caused by the retirement of Right Hon, Sir George O. Trevelyan, Liberal, was Right Hon, Sir George O, Trevelyan, Liberal, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Sir Charles Cameron, Liberal, by 4,566 votes to 4,381 cast for Charles Scott Dickson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, who stood in the Conservative in-terest. At the last election Sir George O. Trevel-yan received a majority over the Conservative can-didate of 442 and the labor candidate polled 509 votes.

FUSILADE AT A FAMILY SUPPER.

A DRUNKEN RASCAL SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND ANOTHER WOMAN-THE FORMER'S RECOVERY DOUBTFUL

Alfred Dolphy, forty-six years old, a cook, was locked up in the Madison-st, police station last night, charged with attempted murder. Shortly after 7 o'clock last night, Mrs. Adeline Dolphy thirty-two years old, wife of the accused man; her two sons-Willie Tieterman, fifteen years and Henry Tieterman, six years old-and Mrs. Margaret Interman, fifty years old, and her daughter Bertha, sixteen years old, were seated in the Dolphy rooms, on the first floor of No. 50 Jeffersonst., eating supper, when Dolphy entered, and, without any warning discharged four shots from a re-volver. The first shot struck his wife behind the left car and lodged in her head. The second shot struck her on the chin, glancing over it and entering her neck, where it lodged in the tissues. The third shot struck Mrs. Interman in the middle of the back, while she was running out of the room. It lodged in her side, near the sixth rib. The fourth shot, aimed at Mrs. Interman's daughter, went wild of its mark and lodged in the wall.

The noise of the pistol firing brought the neighbors to the room, and also attracted the attention of Policeman Kealy, who, rushing into the room, found Dolphy standing over the unconscious form of his wife and beating her upon the head with the butt end of his weapon. After a hard fight Kealy placed Dolphy under arrest, and, although followed by a crowd who threatened to lynch the nan, succeeded in locking him up.

An ambulance had been summoned from Gouver-

neur Hospital meanwhile, and the two women were removed there, and the Coroner was asked to take Mrs. Dolphy's ante-mortem statement, Bertha Interman, after the shooting, said that Dolphy had been taken to his wife's house six months ago by the Rev. John H. Dennison, of the Church of he Sea and Land, Mrs. Dolphy had a hard time to get along, and the minister recommended Dolphy to her as a boarder. He lived at the house for about four months, and then proposed marriage, and was accepted. The Rev. Samuel

marriage, and was accepted. The Rev. Samuel Boult, of the Mariner's Chapel, performed the marriage ceremony between the couple, as Mr. Dennison retused to do so.

Soen after the marriage Dolphy began to drink and refused to work. He beat his wife frequently, and at last was sent to the Island. His term of imprisonment expired only a week ago last Saturday. Since that time he has only appeared at the house three or four times, and he then called to obtain money from his wife. Last Sunday morning he called and obtained \$150 out of \$3\$ earned by his oldest stepson. Yesterday morning he called again at the house. Mrs. Dolphy is jamiress of the house in which she lives, and she had some of the rent left with her by the tenants. Her husband asked her for some of it. She refused to give it, and he threatened to kill her and left the house. After he had gone, Mrs. Dolphy went to Essex. Market Police Court and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest. He called once more in the afternoon, and, taking a hat and coat, left the place.

It has since been learned that Dolphy pawned

lace.
It has since been learned that Dolphy pawned he coat, and with the money bought the revolver, oothing more was seen of him until he entered the ouse while his family was at supper and began

of shoot. At the hospital, after the shooting, it was found at the bullet which had entered Mrs. Dolphy's ead could not be probed for, and it is feared it ill cause her death. The bullet which lodged in er neck was extracted. The woman also received in scalp wounds from the butt end of the relative. The bullet in Mrs. Interman's side has not sea found either, and blood-poisoning is feared in

NO HOPE FOR THE TREATY.

ITS FATE AT THE PRESENT SESSION PRACTICALLY DECIDED.

MR. MORGAN SUCCEEDS IN HAVING HIS RESOLU TION FOR ABROGATION OF THE CLAYTON-

SHERMAN'S OBJECTIONS THE ARBITRATION CONVENTION LAID

OVER BY COMMON CONSENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 15.-Although the general arbitration treaty was only nominally before the Senate in secret session to-day, being crowded out by Mr. Morgan's resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention and by minor executive business, its fate for this Congress may be said to have been practically decided by the skirmish which took place before the doors were closed for the afternoon. Mr. Morgan, much to Mr. Sherman's annoyance, lemanded that the Clayton-Bulwer resolution be taken up according to the regular order during the morning hour, and when the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations raised the point that a joint resolution could only be considered in that period by unanimous consent the Alabama Senator violently combated the contention and appealed to the judgment of

The Vice-President, who was presiding, sided with Mr. Sherman, and then, pricked into irritation by Mr. Morgan's sarcasm, refused to allow an appeal from the decision. Finally the appeal was withdrawn, and Mr. Morgan made a motion to take up the Clayton-Bulwer abrogation resolution by a direct vote. A close division resulted, but Mr. Morgan won by 31 votes to 30. The arbitration treaty, being thus virtually shelved for the greater part of the day, was allowed to go over intirely by common consent, and, after some minor executive business had been transacted, the doors were opened and the Bankruptcy bill was formally taken up and read, so as to give an unobstructed right of way to it.

Though no formal motion has yet been made to postpone the further consideration of the Olney-Pauncefote convention until after March , the pressure of legislative business has now so urgent that little or no time can be spared for the sort of academic discussion of the new treaty which has run riot in the Senate for over a week. The last hope of ratification at this session seems to have vanished as a result of to-day's setback to the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A SKIRMISH IN THE OPEN SESSION.

The joint resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Morgan spoke upon it. Before he had finished his first sentence he was interrupted by a point of order raised by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio) that a joint resolution cannot be taken up in the morning hour except on a regular motion.

The Vice-President sustained the point of order, and said he would recognize the Senator from Alabama to make the motion.

Mr. Morgan-I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I desire to debate that appeal. The friends of peace in the United States-Before he could finish the sentence another

point of order was raised by Mr. Sherman that the appeal from the decision of the Chair was not debatable. "Oh, yes; that is debatable," said Mr. Morgan,

and, he added, with a contemptuous air, "the

Senator from Ohio has been here so long that he forgets what the rules are." The Vice-President, however, again sustained Mr. Sherman's point of order, and submitted to the Senate whether his decision should stand as

the judgment of the Senate. Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) moved that Mr. Morgan should be allowed to go on with his remarks

by unanimous consent. The Vice-President-That is another question.

Is there objection? Mr. Sherman-I object, and I call for the

regular order of business. Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.)-I do not understand why this is not a debatable question. It is certainly debatable when it is submitted to

Mr. Morgan-There is no doubt about it. I am quite willing to stand here and be victimized by the Chair and by the Senator from Ohio. The Vice-President (in a severe tone)—The Chair states that he has no desire to "victimize"

the Senator from Alabama.

"The rulings of the presiding officer," Mr.

Morgan asserted, "have been always the other

The Vice-President-The Chair has decided the point of order, and has ruled that the ap-peal is not a debatable question. The Chair peal is not a departable question. The Chair submits the request of the Senator from Penn-sylvania, Mr. Quay, that the Senator from Ala-bama be permitted to debate the pending ap-peal. Is there objection?

Mr. Sherman-I object.
Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.)—I ask that the
Senator from Alabama have leave to withdraw
his appeal and to proce d with his remarks.
The Vice-President—Is there objection? (Af-

The Nice-President—Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.
"I do object," Mr. Sherman again broke in, with a show of irritation. "I insist on the regular order of business." He was going on to make some further statement, but stopped himself with the remark. "I will not debate it because it is not debatable."

Mr. Morgan—I move to proceed with the content of the tent resolution.

The Vice-President-Does the Senator with-draw the appeal? The appeal is pending now. Mr. Morgan-If I have no right to debate it, it

is no use.

The Vice-President-Unless the appeal is withdrawn the Chair must submit it to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan—I withdraw it—not because I do
not believe that my position is correct; but I

The Vice-President-The appeal is withdrawn,

The Vice-President—The appeal is withdrawn, and the Chair now submits the motion of the Senator from Alabama that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resulted: Yeas, 32; nays, 31, as follows:
Yeas-Allen Bacon, Bale, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Call, Cameron, Chilton, Gallinger, Cubson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Mills, Morgan Murph, Pasco, Peter, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Pugh, Quay, Rouch, Smith, Stewart, Ellman, Turphe, Vest, Yoorhees, Waithell and White—32; Nays—Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gray, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Irby Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell (Wis), Nelson, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Sewell, Sherman, Shoun, Thurston, Vilas, Wetmore and Wilson—31.

The joint resolution being thus regularly be-The joint resolution sense that it was once more fore the Senate. Mr. Morgan was once more beginning his remarks upon it when Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) suggested that it was a matter to Rep., Mass.) suggested that it was a matter to e considered in executive session. "Not in executive session," Mr. Morgan cor-icted, "but in secret legislative ression." The Vice-President thersupon directed the

galleries to be cleared, and the doors to be closed, and the discussion was continued in galleries to PROCEEDINGS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

The whole of the secret legislative session was consumed by Senator Morgan in an argument favoring the adoption of his resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Morgan read freely from the messages of Presidents and from State Department reports, and notes of Secretaries to diplomatic representatives abroad, to show that this treaty had been repeatedly violated by Great Britain, and was held to be null and void. He contended that, inasmuch as this Government had never taken any official action or this subject, the time had now arrived when the treaty should be abrogated. It was useless to the United States, and if kept alive might at an inopportune time be invoked by Great Britain. So long as this treaty was not set aside by the Senate Great Britain would use it as a club to intimidate the Maritime Canal Company and to prevent the United States from taking an

active part in the construction of the interoceanic canal through Nicaragua.

At 2 o'clock, the expiration of the morning
hour, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Facility Politicals and the Sonate

MR. SEARLES DISAPPOINTS THE LEXOW on Foreign Relations and the Senate

went into executive session proper. The time was spent in the consideration of the nomination of Henry E. Davis, of the District of Columbia, to be District-Attorney. Mr. Davis was an active gold Democrat and was opposed by many of the Democrats who had been identified with the late campaign, among them Mr. Gorman. Finally, after more than an hour of discussion, the nomination was referred back to committee for the purpose of investigating a charge that Mr. Davis had been instrumental in securing the removal of some of the silver men recently dis-

charged from the Treasury. the general treaty of arbitration was not bught up by Mr. Sherman.

Bankruptcy bill was taken up as the unfinished business. No progress was made with it beyond having the Senate substitute read in full. After that the conference report on the Legis-lative bill was presented and agreed to; twenty-four private pension bills, with a lot of other four private pension bills, with a lot of other miscellaneous bills, were passed, and at 5:15 p.m. the Senate adjourned.

SHOT HIMSELF UNDER THE TREES.

A WELL-DRESSED MAN, SUPPOSED TO BE AN ARTIST NAMED JANTZEN, COMMITS

SUICIDE IN HOLBROOK GROVE. A well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, believed to be Hans Jantzen, an artist, of No. 300 East Fourteenth-st., killed himself yes-terday afternoon beside the hemlock walk in what is known as Holbrook Grove, about half-way between Bedford Park Station and the Lorillard manslon in Bronx Park. James Cunningham, of No. 248 East Ninety-fourth-st., who is employed on the new equeduct, at Jerome Park, was walking through Bronx Park and found the suicide lying in the snow, on the hillside, under a clump of trees at the bend of the hemlock walk. The body was still warm, and was lying so near the walk that Cunningham though he must have fallen unconscious, as there were no ham ran to the Lorillard mansion, and found Mounted Policeman Nooney, who went back with Cunningham.

When the policeman turned the body over a new revolver was found still grasped in the right hand. Still there was no sign of where the man had shot himself, until the waistcoat was opened. Two of the top buttons were loosened. The man had evidently stood up, opened his waistcoat far enough to place the muzzle of the revolver against his heart, and fired. As his arm fell away, the revolver had been carried with it, and the waistcoat had come to-The suicide was about five feet eight inches in

height, with fair complexion and blue eyes. He wore a black frock coat and black cloth trousers. blue beaver overcoat, soft brown hat, laced shoe and rubbers. In the pockets were \$7.71, a pocketknife, a bunch of seven keys, a Waterbury watch attached to a gold chain, an envelope with some letattached to a gold chain, an envelope with some letters, and a postal-card with a photographer's advertisement printed on it and directed to "Mr. Jantzen, No. 399 East Fourteenthest, New-York." On the envelope the name was spelled "Yansen." The body was sent to the Harlem Morgue late in the afternoon, and the personal effects of the dead man were taken to the Central Park Arsenal. At No. 399 chast Fourteenthest, the address on the envelopes mentioned, William Turner, with whom Jantzen had lived for the last two years, thought the suicide must be Jantzen, although he could give no reason for the man taking his life. He said that the dead man had always been plentifully supplied with money and that he had been a steady worker.

worker M. Turner would not believe that the man was Jantzen until told that the body had been found at Bronx Park. Then he said that it must be that of Jantzen, a for the last two years he had constantly been in that park sketching, and the room in which h, ived was filled with crayon sketches and paintings of various portions of the park.

M'KINLEY SUFFERING FROM A COLD.

IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS PHYSICIAN'S ORDERS HE REMAINS IN BED AND SEES NO VISITORS. Canton Ohio Feb. 15 (Special).-Dr. Phillips.

who is the McKinley family physician, said tonight: "Major McKinley will remain in bed for a day or two, by my advice. He has taken cold and needs rest. It is nothing at all serious.

Im obedience to the command of Dr. Phillips, the President-elect saw nobody to-day and slept a great deal of the time. The trip to Cleveland has, of course, been given up until he fully recovers. In spite of his superb physical equipment and mental poise. Mr. McKinley is a worn man. Under the steady strain of the last few weeks a man of steel would show symptoms of exhaustion. One of his old friends came to him one day last week. His library was at that moment crowded with place-hunters, and this friend, after stating his business, turned

at once to go. "Don't go," said the Major; "stay and visit with me. I really want you to. I know about what the people in the library want. Their stories are pretty much the same, and I am very tired. It's a great restorative to me just to sit down and talk to somebody who doesn't want something."

There is a great deal of influenza in Canton, along with typhoid fever, and there is every reason in the world why the President-elect ought to guard his health, no matter what inconveniences may be caused to the friends who so persistently surround him. The indications all point to the adoption of fixed hours for receiving callers, in place of the unlimited freedom now given them, as a means of self-preservation.

The usual number of persons presented cards at the door during the day and went away disappointed. Among the number was Colonel W. W. Dudley, of Washington, who was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by General Garfield. Colonel Dudley said that he had come Garfield. Colone, Dudley said that he had come on business connected with the inaugural ceremonies, and would remain over until he could see the Major. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, John Conkling, of Harrisburg, Penn.; the Rev. H. J. Murdoch, of Pittsburg, and Colonel V. V. Van Pallen, of Port Jervis, N. Y., were also among the callers.

CHEERLESS OUTLOOK FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS Chicago, Feb. 15.-A "Tribune" dispatch from Leavenworth, Kan., says: "United States Senator Lucien Baker has written a letter to a friend in Leavenworth relative to the dispensation of Federal patronage in Kansas. Senator Baker says: "Civil Service has been, in my opinion, extended

far beyond reasonable bounds. In some depart-ments it is carried to such an extent that the ments it is carried to such an extent that the drivers of two-horse wagons in the Government service have to pass an examination in polite litera-ture before they can obtain employment.
"Mr. McKinley has given it out cold and flat that but very few appointments will be made until after the expiration of the special session, we probably begin in March and end in July.

LEAVES HIS ATTENDANT IN THE LURCH.

AN INSANE MAN ESCAPES AT THE GRAND CEN-TRAL STATION.

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night to look for H. E. Dietz, thirty-three years old, who came to this city from Dallas, Tex., three weeks ago to be treated for melancholia, which had taken the form of suicidal mania. Dietz, who is a wire mattress manufacturer, escaped from his attendant at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Grand Central Station, while he was being transferred to a sanitarium at Fishkill. The attendant had gone to the telegraph office to send a dispatch, leaving Dietz, who at that time appeared perfectly rational, standing at the further end of the waiting-room. Upon returning to where he had left his charge the attendant found that he had gone. He at once informed the police, and a

COMMITTEE.

HE ALSO CONDEMNS THE LEGISLATURE FOR IN-STITUTING SUCH INVESTIGATIONS, ON THE

> GROUND THAT THEY TEND TO DRIVE CAPITAL FROM THE STATE, AND THUS HURT THE WORKING-

MAN - TESTIMONY GIV-EN YESTERDAY.

The Legislative Investigating Committee continued yesterday its inquiry into the Sugar For the greater part of the morning and for the whole of the afternoon sitting John E. Searles, the secretary and treasurer of the trust, was on the stand. Last Monday Mr. Searles was instructed by the committee to produce the books of the company for the inspection of the committee at yesterday's hearing. Senator Lexow professes to be especially anxious to discover the exact basis upon which the ratio of the trust's certificates had been apportioned to the various companies included in the trust, and to obtain some tangible evidence of the sums paid to absorb competing firms. The books, however, were not forthcoming. Mr. Searles asserted that they had not been in his possession since the formation in 1891 of the new trust; and despite the closest questioning on the part of almost every member of the committee, not the least trace of these

books could be obtained from the witness. As will be seen from the report of Mr. Searles's testimony, the only existing records of the numerous transactions in the consolidation of the leading sugar refineries into what is commonly known as the Sugar Trust are contained in the minute book of the American Sugar Refining Company, and, as it is doubtful whether the committee, in view of the fact that this book is kept in Jersey City, has the power to enforce its production, it is probable that the committee will never ascertain how the ratio of the apportionment of the Trust certificates was reached. Just before the end of the afternoon session Mr. Searles found an opportunity to deprecate severely such attacks upon capital as were involved in the appointment of a legislative investigating committee. There was too much legislation in this direction, he asserted, and its tendency was to drive capital out of the State, to the consequent injury of industries and the workingmen.

DETAILS OF THE HEARINGS.

MR. LEXOW ANGRILY ASKS MR. POST IF THE LATTER IS GIVING HONEST TES-

> TIMONY-ADMISSIONS AT THE MORNING SESSION.

The morning session of the committee was late in beginning, Senator Lexow being the tardy member, as usual. John E. Searles, who has recently had so much business out of town, was on hand fully half an hour before the chairman of the committee ar-With him came John E. Parsons. When asked whether he had brought the books of the American Sugar Refining Company that the committee desired to see, he answered: "You had better ask Mr. Parsons that." Mr. Parsons, in reply to a question, said: "Will you tell me, if you can, what books the committee wants, anyhow?" This

indicated that the books were not present, and so it turned out. Mr. Searles and Mr. Parsons looked surprised when James H. Post, a sugar merchant, of No. 109 Wall-st., was called as the first witness of the day. Apparently the treasurer of the Sugar Trust had ught that he was to have the first turn. Mr. Post said he bought and sold sugar for B. H. Howell. Son & Co. as well as for the Mollenhauer Sugar Reilning Company, one of the few large refineries

"Do these two firms compete with each other in the purchase of sugar from you?" was the first "Sometimes," he replied, "and sometimes one

buys when another does not. There is no rule "Are you interested in either of these compa-

"Yes: I own some stock in the National Refinery and I have an interest in the raw sugar owned by the Mollenhauers." "Then you sometimes are placed in a position

where you compete with yourself?" "Not exactly that. These two firms sometimes compete in my office. I can't help that, you know. I don't own the companies."

"But your relations with the two companies are confidential, are they not?" "Yes." "How can there be any competition then?"

"Why, customers sometimes prefer the sugar of one company and sometimes that of another." "Oh!" said the chairman, and then he continued: 'Do you remember a time when the price of raw material was only 3% cents and the price of refined sugar was 4% cents, thus giving to the refiners a

rofit of 1½ cents?"
"I do not think that was the profit. I think the raw material cost more at the time than the market price of it would indicate." "Are your two mills now running at their full

"Yes, str." THE QUESTION OF PROFIT AGAIN.

"Now, the testimony before this committee has been to the effect that the profit made on refined sugar in this country has been between \$12,000,000 nd \$14,000,000 annually. Do you think this is cor-

"I don't know." "How much profit do you make on sugar?"

"Less than one-quarter of a cent a pound." "Do you dispose of your commodity through the same factors as those employed by the American Sugar Refining Company?"

Yes, practically the same. We sell to wholesale grocers as they do."

"Do you have an agreement with your factors like that of the Sugar Trust?" 'About the same

"You are a competitor of the trust then?" "In a way. Some buyers prefer our sugar to theirs. Some brands are more popular than others."

Then it is a competition of brand against brand?" To a certain extent." "What brands do you sell?"

"The Mollenhauer and the National, about twentywhom you have dealings that do not also have dealings with your competitors, the American Sugar fining Company?"

The witness named several firms. The chairman then wanted to know a few things about factors. "Is not the factor a creation of the trust for the

purpose of evading the law and holding a threat over ne wholesale grocer?" he asked.
"No, sir, I don't think it is," replied Mr. Post. Then Senator Lexow came precious near to losing his temper. "Do you know who is in charge of the

affairs of the Mollenhauer Refinery?" he went on. "Their officers are upon record. They have a-

"I am not referring to the outward form of the corporation," interrupted the Senator, "I want to know who is really in control of its affairs." "All I can do is to give you the names of the off.

Then the Senator from Rockland County leaned rward in his seat, shook his finger at the witness, and queried angrily: "Are you giving honest tests

"I am under oath." came the calm reply "How often have you known the National Refinery to run at its full capacity?"

"About three-fourths of the time."

WHAT THEY LEARNED IN THREE DAYS. "Can it be possible, Mr. Post," said Senator Lexow gravely, "that in three days we have learned

ers," answered the witness imperturbably.

"Do not that company and the Mollenhauer keep about the same percentage of product the year around?" "No. I don't think so."

"Don't you know they do?"